THE VICTORS IN OHIO.

GRATITUDE DUE THE NEWSPAPERS-POWER OF THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Six: To your incessant war upon inflation and the vigor with which you have denounced the folly of Messrs. Allen, Cary, and their retainers, is the country indebted for the defeat of the Democratic party in Ohio. The Democratic party never entered a political campaign under more favorable auspices. The depression of trade, the corruption of the ruling party, and the inferior and dishonest character of many of its leaders, all conspired to create aversion to a further lease of by the Republicans. The people were ready for a change, and needed no persuaplace in power the opposition party. But the Democratic leaders were stapid. To secure power the party departed from its past professions, and supported what every intelligent man can see is a dishonest policy. And the people, the voters, both rich and poor, the laboring man and the employer, have proved the integrity, intelligence, and carability of the masses by rejecting the soft money doctrines. In their extremity the Democratis fail back upon the plea that the money question defeated them. The press of America, led by Tuit Tuitu's, accomplished their discomiliture, and in the political death of the party in Ohio will the Democratic ticket of Pennsylvania share as surely as to-morrow's sun gives fight to the world. The independent voters, now represented by the best and most able statesmen of the day, must combine for the regeneration of American politics. Specie payments and a revival of commerce and manufactures can only be accomplished by greater economy in carrying on the Government. This must be the work of a new political organization. The Democratic party cannot succeed in the Presidential election, but a new party may secure the necessary majority from both parties. This is our opportunity. How and when shall the work be beginn!

Thiadelphia, Penn., Oct. 13, 1875. honest policy. And the people, the voters, both rich and Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 13, 1875.

ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL POLICY. THE CURRENCY—TABLEF—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The currency, the tariff, and the construction and improvement of the channels of internal commerce, ought to be made the real issues at the approaching Presidential election. They lie at the very root of our national prosperity, and our policy in relation to them ought to be permanently fixed. During the war for the existence of the Union, Treasury notes, made a legal tender for all debts, except for enstoms, were issued by the Government. The constitutional right to make can only be maintained by a consideration of the extreme necessity of the country at the time it was done. That essity no longer exists, and an additional issue of me Court, and ought not to be made. If we desire to rank among the foremost of the civilized nations of the must place ourselves upon the same foundation with them in all that constitutes national greatness Gold and silver are the recognized standard of value, regulating all their financial and business transactions, and so long as our Government continues the of an unredeemable paper currency we must occupy an inferior position among them. The return to the payment of specie by the Govern-

ment is much easier than is generally supposed. "The way to resiline is to resume," said Mr. Greeley, one of the best thinkers of the age, and he was right. The very annonnegment of the fact on the part of our Government would so raise public confidence that, comparatively, only a small amount of coin would be sufficient. When people know that they can get coin for paper they do not want it, as paper is more convenient than coin in the fransaction of business. Although the law enacted by the last Congress providing for a prospective resumption of the payment of specie on the part of the Government was not what it should have been, yet, if persistently ad-bered to, it will accomplish its purpose. As soon as the redeem their notes in coin when presented. When this cours we shall have the best and safest banking system that ever existed in this or any other country It is the only system where the bill-holder is obttely secure against loss. This system of banking agope to any one laying the means and desiring to er into it, the cry of "menopoly" cannot be raised has it by the small-fry demanders who infest the arry previous to an election. As strange as it may me affect is now making to break down this system

Those who call themselves "free-traffers" say that this duty should not be imposed. Should their policy prevail. of course the foreign manufacturer would supply our cherp labor, to compete with them. As they would then
be without competition, we would soon be at their merey.
Having complete control of the market they would fix
their own poleces. That is a condition of thanks which no
American certainly desires to see. Experience is the best
lesson for entions and fadividuals. Our experience as a
mation is, that a families adjusted in its definition in the protection to our own also is the best for
my individual protection to our own also is the best for
ms, and we should not listen to mere book men and the
orisis to the entainty. That the improvement of our
channels of internal commerce and the construction of
others is of the first importance in our progress to mational wealth will not be questioned, and the most liberal
pottey possible should be extended by the Government
for that others. chesp labor, to compete with them. As they would then Gerkeieg Springs, W. Va., Aug. 15, 1875.

THE DECIMAL SCALE. MULTIPLES OF NINE AND SUMS OF DIGITS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: While waiting a few moments in a book store on Bond-st. yesterday, I happened to pick up the July number of The Galaxy magazine, which I had not seen before, when my aftention was drawn to an article by Richard Grant White, to which was appended the

following feof-note:

I have remarked one fact, however, which I have never seen recorded, and which, on mentioning it to secount-ants and teachers. I have found to be new to them, to my surprise—that the combinations of 9 always produce figures which are either 9 or the sum of which is 9. Thus: 9, 18, 27, 26, 45, 54, 63, 72, 81, 99, 99, 108, 117, 126, and so forth. The reason of this remarkable fact I do not pretend or hope to understand; but it is none the less a safe guide.

Mr. White for act which

Mr. White is not a mathematician, hence it is not to be Mr. White is not a mathematician, hence it is not to be wondered at that he uses words faultily in describing a mathematical phenomenon, and talks about "combinations," "figures," etc., in a very odd way. Mr. White's general statement of the fact which he has observed is too broad to be true, for if he will carry his multiples of P upward from 126, he will certainly get mashers which are neither 9 nor the sum of whose digits are 9, as 189, 198, 279, 288, 297, 1898. And indeed regarding the number 99, which Mr. White gives, one cannot truthfully say either that it is 9, or that the sum of its digits is 3. It is true, however, that the sum of the digits of any multiple of 9 is always divisible by 9, and in the case of the smaller auditiples is generally 9 itself. The explanation of the general fact is comparatively simple, and of the simpler case, which Mr. White has observed, it is especially so, and makes its appearance at once on a simple examination of the mature of our decimal scale. To limit ourselves to Mr. White's proposition so far as it is true, let us take the successive multiples of 9 as far as 90: 9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72, 81, 96. The arithmetical ratio by which we ascend by a ratio of 10. We have 9, 19, 29, 30, dec, where we notice that the sum of the digits in each case, instead of being constant, increases by one at every step. This arises from the mature of our decimal scale, since every additional ten is registered by a digit higher by one in the tens place; whose our ratio in the present case is an exact len, the digit in the units place remains unchanged, hence the sam of the two digits increase steadily by one, if we ascend by an artium didecrease by one. If, then, we wish the sum of the digit in the units place will at the same time decrease steadily by one as before, but the digit in the units place will increase steadily by one as before, but the digit in the units place will at the same time decrease steadily by one, leaving the sum always the same. This is true up to 99, from which wondered at that he uses words faultily in describing a mass, with similar results and similar explanation. In the same way also, we may obtain for a time other constant sums. Thus: 8, 17, 26, 35, 44, 53, 62, 71, 80, where the constant sum is 8. But if we went another step to 89 we should stimule, just as before we failed to gut our constant sum 9 at 92; but at 107 we would recover ourselves again: 107, 118, 125, etc. Starting with 7, we should make three missteps before reaching 100; with 6, four missteps, etc. Eleven repetitions of 9, however, enable us to finish each 100 with only slight tripping (increasing, however, as we ascend the hundreds), and to begin the next hundred in a similar relative position.

A. F. Chadwick. A. F. CHADWICK.

Palerson, N. J., Sept. 29, 1875. CHURCH TAXES AND COLD POTATOES.

terian, and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre) to escape

ents does not seem just. The statute they

To the Editor of the Tribune. SIR: The effort of the three churches (the Second Avenue Methodist Episcopal, the Harlem Presby-

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE | plead has stood 35 years without an idea of putting it to such a use till now; and so it is very plain it was never intended to operate in such a way. They take advantage of an intended liberality long bestowed in their exemption from annual taxes to cast their just proportion of the expense of paving by their doors upor neighbors who have already paid their own. This may, indeed, revive the inquiry, why should they not pay taxes! It is said that \$60,000,000 are thus exempted in this city. The case brings to mind a little story. A loving father and his daughters and sons-in-law lived together in the old home. His scruples against cooking on sether in the old home. His scruples against cooking on Sunday brought cold meat to the table on that day for dinner. The boys pleaded for hot; for there were hot potatoes, and if the meat must be cold why not the rest! It was inconsistent. The good father would reflect and answer. He did, and in due time returned to the subject. He said: "Young gentlemen, you are right: I am inconsistent." And, as they smiled, well satisfied with their success, he added: "And hereafter we will have cold polatoes."

"Tablette To whom Tribute."

New-York, Oct. 14, 1875.

CRITICISM OF GOV. TILDEN. HIS FAITHFUL EXECUTION OF HIS DUTIES-INJUSTICE OF REPUBLICAN ATTACKS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: At a crisis when honest men held their breath in suspense, came a man with whom words were representatives of deeds; in whose eyes an oath of office was more than a stepping-stone to power; a man who, having sworn to govern a great State according to the letter and spirit of its laws, did not go to a noted watering-place and idle away his time; who did not use his power to protect useful rascals, but to punish all offenders, even the men who, being in the councils of his own party, beasted that he would not dare to attack them; in short, whose whole administration plainly showed that if he could not gain official power by the votes of honest men he cared nothing for it. He made the name of Samuel J. Tilden synonymous with vicorous reform. And what do the leading organs of the opposite party say! Do they rejoice that at last the rivalry between Democratic and Republican primaries is to be in the choice of the best men and most honest measures! Oh, no; they say he wishes to become President and is making political capital. It seems strange to me that during the Revolutionary war there were men who said that Washington was an ambitious man, who rehelled against the best King that ever lived merely to acquire a little power and celebrity. We call those carpers "Tories." What will posterity call the men who, being face to face with the less of national honor and honesty, refuse to support the men who alone has proved himself worthy of the mation's confidence in this emergency because he is called by the name of a different party! There is a saying that evil dreaders are evil doors. It is to be hoped that its truth will be impressed on the minds of those who are at the men who, being in the councils of his own party, New-York, Oct. 8, 1875.

THE DENISON AND BELDEN ORDER OF ARREST.

to the Editor of The Tribune.

Sig: In your comments in Saturday's Trin-TNE upon the decision made by Mr. Justice Landon of the Supreme Court vacating the order of arrest in the case of the State against Denison, Belden & Co., I think you must have overlooked amaterial fact, which is stated it is reported in The Aibany Argus: " Now that both [the order of arrest and attachment; have been issued and served, and abundant security, by seizure of the defeudant's property, obtained under the attachment, it appears plaintiff's security. This the plaintiff's comisel was understood to admit upon the argument." Such an admission made by the counsel representing the State upon the argument was a clear waiver of any point to the contrary made in his orief. It is difficult to see flow the Judge could have decided otherwise than he did. You will hartly contend that the defendants, who are not public others, ought to be arrested in a civil action, or, when arrested, kept under arrest in advance of any indement against them, except in cases where it is necessary for the security of the payment of the claim made against them. Yours, &c.,

New York Oct. 11, 1875. New-York, Oct. 11, 1875.

[As we understand the case the plaintiff's counsel intimated that they would not object to a discharge of the order of arrest if it should be shown that the attachment gave sufficient security. But they objected that there was no evidence on that point, and the defect does not seem to have been supplied .- Ed.]

RELIGIOUS OPINIONS OF THE PRESIDENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: To the letter in THE TRIBUNE of Oct. S. on "English Kings and American Presidents," some of The Tainty's readers may find it worth their while to reply. I am only concerned to ask, for information, Which three of our Presidents were infidels? An earn ers of our prosperity have these three men been! tory has especially defined the religious creed of all the other Presidents as cribodox. It may be that Andrew

LANDOR ON THE ENGLISH KINGS.

To the Editor of The Tribune Siz: In The TRIBUNE of Saturday last, under the caption of "English Kings and American Presidents," an Englishman, "John Wilson," frees his mind on the subject. Will you permit me to quote the following lines, as Indienting how another Englishman, one Walter Savage Landor, "frees his mind" on the like

George the First was very vile, George the Second, viler. And no morial ever heard Any good of George the Third: When the Fourth from earth descended, God be praised! the Georges ended. subject: May a Connecticut Yankes be partioned for preferring Landor's opinion to that of John Wilson ? D. New-York, Oct. 9, 1875.

THE COURT OF ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Six: What has become of the "Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims 1" That Court was organized by act of Congress of June 23, 1874, with the expectation that the moneys arising from the "Geneva Award" could be distributed among the respective claimants by the 22d of July, 1875, with the proviso in the act that the President might, by proclamation, extend the time six months longer, should the business of the Court require it. The Court seems to have diffourned last Spring, and nothing has been heard of it since. A large number of claims remain unadjudicated. Many of the large number of claims remain unadjudicated. Many of the claimants are needy, and believe the delay uncalled for and without exense. I am aware the President has extended the time of the Court till Jan. 22, 1876; but unless the Court devote more time to work, and less to vacation, it will become necessary to have additional legislation by Congress, as no claimant can be paid as the law stands until all the claims are adjudicated and certified to the Secretary of the Treasury. Can you give the numerous chaimants any light on the subject, and oblige a reader! Tilusville, Penn, Oct. 7, 1875.

[The Court of Alabama Claims is in daily session in Washington, and its awards have been reported in THE TRIBUNE from time to time .- Ed.]

FOREIGN OPINION.

The Austrian Government has laid before the Chambers of Commerce a project for a new tarif, and those bodies have, almost without exception, pronounced in favor of higher defies on cotton, wood, and iron. But Austria is to some extent held in check by Hungary, which has a commercial policy of its own, and whose commercial relatious with the rest of the empire are fixed by treaty, just as those of the whole empire with foreign States.—[The Manchester Examiner.

with foreign states.—[The Manchester Examiner.]
Whatever chances of prosperity Alfonso XII.
possesses they are all bound up in a certain "differentiation" octween him and his coustn, and a fair amount of
independence of the Church. Isabelta II. was safe while
she was moderately constitutional and Liberal; when
she played the despet and the devotee she was doomed,
for the Carlists were her old enomies, and the friends of
progress became her new foes. Her son, or his advisers,
have learned the lesson of her reign and fall.—[London
Telegraph.

The wisdom, justice, and high character of The wisdom, justice, and figh character of Gov. Tilden of New-York, and his sharp dealing with threves of all parties, have identified conservatism with public honesty as closely as Gen. Grant's friends and relatives in their actual peculations and he by his laxity, have identified Republicanism with corruption; and, after all, the two grand issues of American politics are the restoration of peace and self-government in the South, and of honesty in the national service.—[London Standard.] The cost of production in our chief indus-

The cost of production in our chief industries is being slowly, and must be still further reduced, let workington struggle against the inevitable as they will; and when foreign markets have been thus regained a fresh era of animation will commence. Meanwhile, if not exuberantly prosperous, English trade and industry expands, in most cases thrives, and in many reaps handsome profits; and as these conditions are likely to be at the least sustained all through the Winter, the Chancellor of the Exchequer may feel quite at his case respecting the fulfillment of his prudent forecasts.—[London News.]

If the elections of 1875 go against the Republicans, every agent of usurpation, from Grant and u heridan down to Kellogg and his crew, will be restrained by fear of punishment to come: every stealer of public

money, from the collectors and Indian agents to the low-est depredator in the offices of Louislans, will fear the fate of Tweed; and there will be at least accurity against further open outrages on law and decency. If there be a Republican reaction, it will be accepted as condonation of the past and license for the future; the men in office will be safe for the present, and hope for a renewal of their lease of power.—[Louison Standard.

The public debt of the United States in largely held by Englishmen and English women, as also are American railway securities, manicipal debentures, and, in short, every kind of transferable property owned in shares. The pecuniary interest of our countrymen in the stability of American credit cannot be precisely estimated, but if we dared to fix the amount by conjecture it would appall sementimed souls and amaze all who are not in the habit of watching the currents of floating capital. Yet at this moment American parties are gambling with the credit of their country, and their operations excite but the most languid interest in this country. Though upon that credit depends the fate of country. Though upon that credit depends the fate of a country. The public debt of the United States is operations excite our take the redit depends the fate of country, though upon that credit depends the fate of many millions of English money. Fresently, it may be, the money markets of Europe will be roused to a consciousness of what some reckless politicians are striving to effect in the United States, and a sudden awakening may produce a dangerous panic.—[London Times, Oct. 1.

GENERAL NOTES.

has been "engaged" for twenty-five years. It is stated that Mt. Holyoke Seminary has

furnished 115 wives for foreign infisionaries. A California butcher has found an Indian rrow-head well imbedded in the liver of an ox They have a Rev. Mr. Hammer in Georgia, and when he preaches he hits the nail on the head every

Several Atlantic cities are trying to put down ie fiddling, harping, and begging nuisance. They can't

The Dalmatians in San Francisco are raising noney to send to the relief of the Herzegovinian suf-Some plants, according to a recent writer,

have awkward and sullen ways. Dead beats, for in The Ames Plow Company, Easton, Mass.,

which in good times employs 250 men, has now only 6 at It is said that in each of the 45 tobacco factories of Richmond are organized bands of colored vocalists.

A man in Dabuque, upon opening a package of smoking tobacco, found therein, snugly nested, ix young mice. A sweet potato plantation of 700 acres near

Atlanta, Ga., is expected to yield this year 40,000 bushels of that vegetable. In Swanton, Garnet County, Va., Charles Faiall, 17 years of age, while feeding sheep, was hit in the onach by an old rant, and killed.

An Indianapolis dog has the fever and ague the chills promptly at 10 a.m.—and several M. D.'s are watching the case with a good deal of interest.

That must have been a funny as well as bibulous old man who said "he couldn't drink water because if tastes so of Sinners since the flood." A goose in Dalten, Ga., has laid a petrified

egg. Let it be sent to the man m New-Orleans who has must opened a large factory for artificial hatching! Eusebias Slaton of Fayette Co., Ga., deold man, has 30 children,

Is by Mrs. Slaton the first and 12 by the present meum-A rusty needle has been extracted from the breast of a girl 6 years old in Reading. Pena. It was the opinion of the surgeon that it must have been swallowed

veral years ago. In Mower County, Minn., an imprudent dog went to sleep under the tumbling-rod of a thrashing ma-chine and was caught by the tail and wound up till the tail gave way and came out.

A number of coon hunters in Stockbridge, Mass, recently watched a tree through the long and weary hours of the night, only to find in the morning perched aloft the family cut of one of the party.

It is asserted by The Alton Telegraph that in one day it found the following in 15 of its exchanges: The delay in issuing our paper this week is owing to all ands being down with the chills and fever."

A caldron of boiling soap exploded at Macomb, St. Lawrence County, the other day, the grease, re, and fragments of the caldron being thrown in every frection, while a boy who was making the scap was

In Minnesota Mrs. Frank Perry, who had taken by mistake a tenspoonful of solution of arsenic, was saved by the presence of mind of her neighbor, Mrs. Newton, who promptly administered a large dose of

During the war of the Rebellion the Providence Light Infantry Company furnished to the Union africs I major-general, 3 brigadic-generals, 1 a futant-general, 9 colonels, 7 liquitamit-colonels, 13 majors, 5 quartermasters, 30 captains, and 86 licitemania. A woman applied lately at the Milwankee

A woman applied littery at the arrayance Pohee Station for permission to keep a do, for a short time without a license, the object being to fatten the animal preparatory to eating him. Her husband was a consamplive, and doe-meat had been recommended to him as a medicinal article of diet. Dickens, in his "American Notes," published

thirty years ago, described a prisoner in the Eastern Peniteutiary at Philadelphia, whose solitary confinement the great novelist inmented. This person, Charles Landhelmer, still lives, at the age of 75. He bas just been sent back to his old courters for the sixth time, for the offens of steeling—a possion which has kept him in jail for more than half of als life.

An apothocary in Barlington, Iowa, killed a child the other day-for 112 drams of chloral hydrate putting up 94 grains of morphine into 13g drams of potassa bromid- and a little sirap and cinnamon water. The directions were, "A teaspoonful every two bours."
One dose was administered, and of course it proves
fatal. The only excuse of the druggest was that the
morphine far had by mistake got into the place of the
vessel containing the chieral—which is worse than in exense at all.

A case in Lincoln, Ont., illustrates the liability of courts and juries to cruel mistake. A few months since Mathias Konkie was found guilty of felonious assault upon a female child ten years of age. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was afterward commuted to imprisonment for life. It now appears that there was a conspiracy to get rid of Konkle, in which his stepmother was the principal mover, her motive being to obtain possession of property. She took into her confidence the grandmother of the little girl, and a servant-maid. These together arranged the plot against Konkle, the child being brutally maltreated plot against Konkie, the child being brutally maltreaied to farmish evidence against an innocent man. At the trial Mrs. Konkie "posted" all the witnesses for the Government. She, with her fellow conspirators, have been arrested, and the convict will be brought from prison to testify against them. The little girl has turned Queen's evidence, and her statements, which are very clear, leave no doubt of a malignant plot to put a trouble-some heir out of the way.

There is nothing more difficult in this world of difficulty than to persevere against adverse fortune. We suppose that the gold mines have a thousand stories of the lottery of the lode-here is one which we find in the correspondence of The Kansas City News. About two years ago two young men had between them about \$400, "the savings of a long spell of work." They were offered a half interest in a gold mine at Central City, offered a half interest in a gold mine at Central City, Col., if they would sink it 30 feet deeper. Upon each side—re the "Veto" and other paying lodes, but these had Sood roads to the milis and furnaces of wealthy companies. Moreover, the mine was difficult of access; it was necessary to carry the ore in gunny sacks for a considerable distance; then to pack it upon mules; and thus, by the time it reached the milis, the gold in it would not pay expenses. The young workers when they had spent all their ready money became discouraged and abandoned the contract. This year two new speculators cause, and undertook to go on with the work upon the same terms. They had not sink more than two feet in this abandoned claim when they struck ore worth \$2,000 per tan. The feelings of their unfortenate predecessors can be imagined.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP ANCHORIA.

The new ocean steamship Anchoria, belonging to the Anchor Line, arrived at this port for the first time yesterday, from Liverpool. The vessel is 420 feet long, 42 feet in breadth of beam, and 34 feet in depth of hold. The gross tonnage is 4,200 tons, but the registered tonnage is 2,800 tons. There are two compound, inverted, double-acting engines, and two cylinders of high and low pressure. She is bark rigged, and it is claimed will make 13½ knots an hour. Like the other vessels of the line, this is an iron series propeller, painted black, and constructed to carry a heavy amount of freight. There is cabin capacity for 175 persons, and 900 people can be accommodated in the steerage. The saloon is amidships, and is handsomely and tastefully furnished. The state-rooms are fitted up in a superior manner, and the vessel is provided with all the conveniences for comfort and pleasure. ed, double-acting engines, and two cylinders of high and

Customer: Look here, this photo's abominable! You've made me a perfect fright!—Young Lady: Beg pardon, Sir, but we thought you wanted one of our guaranteed correct likenesses.

THE OHIO VICTORY.

VERDICT OF THE PRESS,

VERDICT OF THE PRESS.

BRAINS AGAIN TO THE PRONT.

Prom The Locativille Courier Journal (Dem.)

The defeat marks the folly, if not the crime, of those loud-monthed chariatans who turned the canvass on the worst possible issue, and who, either ignorantly or trescherously, sacrificed their party and its principles. Though defeated we need not shed tears. Certainly the Democratle party could not survive more than one such victory as that predicted some weeks ago by the biatant and shailow-longued Enquirer. We may therefore pluck up our drowned honors by the locks. We may gather the benefits of a victory from defeat. We may extract a very considerable jewel from the head of a very inconsiderable tood. The result may prove the death of inflation, but it will not describe the properties; it will neither hush the demand nor crush the strength of reform; it will not discourage the vital hope which the entire country shares that the Federal Government will be placed in the hands of men who will administer it honestly and constitutionally. It will simply save us from vulgar shams in future. It will bring brains again to the front. It will take the party in Ohio out of the hands of mean tricksters and the shallow hearted and shallow headed idiots who tempted Providence as recklessly and as brazenly as did the devil.

A CAUSE FOR UNIVERSAL REJOICING. A CAUSE FOR UNIVERSAL REJOICING. From The Chicago Tribune (Ecp.)

An effort is to be made to abolish lotteries in Wyoming.

There is a piece of soap in Albany supposed to be 100 years old.

A manufactory of silk thread is to be established at Springfield, Mass.

Wyandotte is said to be such a busy place that people date their letters Y &.

The United States imported 20,000,000 clay pipes, mostly from Glasgow, last year.

Chicago at the end of the year will have 10,000 more houses than at the beginning.

Copper mines said to be valuable have been discovered in Randolph County, Alabama.

There is a dilatory couple in Tennessee that has been "eugaged" for twenty-five years.

A CAUSE FOR UNIVERSAL REJOICING.

From The Universal, Rejoicing.

The inflation and repudiation folly foisted upon the campulation in the station of the "tidal-wave," so jubilization folly foisted at a completely and emphatically as to admit of no question of 1874, has subsided, and with it are wrecked and stranded the high hopes which had been built upon the candidate of completely and emphatically as to admit of no question of 1874, has subsided, and with it are wrecked and stranded the inconsection with the reaction of 1874, has subsided, and with it are wrecked and stranded the inconsection with the reaction of 1874, has subsided, and with it are wrecked and stranded the inconsection with the reaction of 1874, has subsided, and with it are wrecked and stranded the inconsection with the reaction of 1874, has subsided, and with it are wrecked and stranded the inconsection with the reaction of 1874, has subsided, and with it are wrecked and stranded the inconsection with the reaction of 1874, has subsided, and with it are wrecked and stranded the inconsection with the reaction of 1874, has subsided, and with it are wrecked and stranded the inconsection with the reaction of 1874, has subsided, and with it are wrecked and stranded the inconsection with the reaction of 1874, has subsided, and with it are wrecked and stranded the inconsection with the remainded to inconsection with the remainded to inconsection

A REFLEX OF THE NATIONAL WILL. From The Chicago Times (Ind.) Allen's defeat is complete and decisive, and and are judged by the whole nation in yesterday's ver-diet. There is no reason to suppose that the people of Ohio voted in the dark. For months the dectors of each school have been preaching the so, creight safety of soft and hard money, and the people, having distanced in stience, elect that the hard money shall be administered them. The campaign which has brought about this good result has been one of the most remarkable in the annual of American commonwealths, and the result may very fairly be taken by the whole people as a true reflex of the national will.

**SELATION DID IT.

rairly be taken by the whole people as a true reflex of the national will.

Prom The Buffalo Courier (Bem.)

There will hardly be any difference of opinion as to the cause of Gov. Allen's defeat. Inflation did it. In his case the story of the trog which tried expansion in order to become an ox has reneated itself. We do not believe that even in Ohlo there will be great or general lamentation over the fate of the men who have misled the Democratic party of that great State, who captured its organization and miseased its name for the promotion of personal ends. They have thrown away a splendid opportunity. It would be too carly now to affire that the issue which has been so prominent in the Ohlo campaign is dead and a thing of the past, but this at least must be obvious to every one, that the local infection of the Democracy by rag money heresics cannot now spread beyond its original limits. We on our part have never had a doubt upon that point. So far as the Democracy are concerned the faise doctrines and preposerous schemes of the inflationists were promptly and effectually checked by the action of the Democrata of New-York and other States.

THE EESULT OF STUPID BLANDERING.

THE RESULT OF STUPID BLUNDERING.

From the Democratic standpoint the imme From the Democratic standpoint the immediate prospect is far from pleasing. A great State is been both and hopelessly, but inexcusably—by the most study blundering. With it Pennsylvania is more that likely to fall. Both were within our courted and wood have been sure in the Presidential contest. They two States, casting 50 votes of the 184 necessary telect a President, must now be regained by a departed struggle next year. We do not doubt that his can be done, but their less imperils the party, and is the more disgraceful because its brought about by the madness of men who claim to be Democrate. The bright side of the picture is thus: India no longer hangs a deal weight upon the party; the men who disgraced the name of Democrate by its advocacy must take back seats; the application and impreservers who condered to dishonesty because it was formaliable, must be content with humbler positions; only courageous leaders can head the column in the next assault. This muen we have learned by costly experience, and the reckoning will assuredly be besided.

INFLATION NOT DEAD.

reckoning will assuredly be heeded.

INFLATION NOT DEAD.

From The Emercitle Press and Regular (Bem.)

We do not consider the Republican's as a verifier of the western Democracy. On a very vote the Republican nonnagers were confident of larger majoring than it is probable they have actively predicted Hayes's election by from 25, 25,000. When, in spite of the hercalean efforts Administration with the thousands of office-holde money of influence, and the appeals to refine the in a poil of 500,000, the Republican candidate for nor is elected by but from 5,000 to 10,000, we may aver that the people of Ohio—the workers of that

largely increasing class of Republicans who call the selves "independent" and who shou their independent by shasing the regular ficker(by abstabling from votion to occasionally voting with the other side, came to pollis shoulder to shoulder with their "straight" Relian brothers. The "independents" who refuse to quity their independents who refuse to quity their independence with the mane of Espathlican Democraty voted very generally with the Republicans Tuesday. THE INFLATIONISTS ORDERED TO TAKE EACK

THE INFLATIONISIS ORDERED TO TAKE BACK SEARS

From The Cleedend Fight Bader (Dem.)

In so far as the Democrats are honestly beaten, there is no disguising the fact that two issues have operated against them; the finance and school questions. No intelligent citizen believes that the Democratic properties of the control o have operated against them; the finance and school questions. No intelligent etitizen believes that the Democratic party of Ohio is amound on those vital matters, but an unfortaintely worded platform, and a specious charge of inproper logislation, plaved upon the prejudens of the people. Our party, in this State, was placed in a talse peatien. It is as sound as the everhasing blink on the finances, and yet a resolution at columbers, which seemed to squint at inflation, enabled the Eepublicans to plausibly ring the damaging terration that the Ohio Democracy had taken an initial step against the mattonal craftic. Equally sound is the Democratic party of the State on the school question; but a legislative indiscretion has given the chemy a chance to assed it in this respect. But if the Democrats have fought this campain, with too much loggage, they are in light marching order now, and in the grand tactics of next year there will be no doubt upon what ground they stand—no distracting issues. The ancient record of the party has been a little bectonied this Fall—by simuler and misrepresentation, it is true, but beclouded nevertheless. In the future that record will be revived, and lived up to in acts and words not to be mistaken. If there are men or journals in the party that cannot keep step to the music of filis record, and who, to advance personal or clique interests, would imperil its good name or chances of success, they must take a back seat.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN PENNSYLVANIA

take a back seal.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN PENNSYLVANIA
ASSURED.

From The Philadelphia inquirer (Ind. Rep.)
The national significance of this success can-The national significance of this success cannot be overestimated. Both parties have locked to Ohio as the oracle to prophesy of the coming Presidential contest. Ohio spenks, and the country will accept with rejoicing her emphatic utterance. The people will not commit the destinues of this nation to the keeping of those whom they learned in the awful hour of danger to theroughly distrast. This is the assurance Ohio gives, and true hearts throughout the land will welcome it with thangfulness. To the Republicans of Pennsylvania this timely victory will prove a special occasion for rejoicing. The election of Gov. Hartranft was in any event well assured, but the triumph of Hayes will add an enthusiant to the conduct of the campaign that will carry our whole ticket with increased majorities in every district.

A GREAT REPUBLICAN VICTORY. A GREAT REPUBLICAN VICTORY.
From The Falledelevine Prest (Join, Reg.)
What is the judgment of Ohio? It is a positive declaration that the administration of the Government had for the present better be left in the bands of the party which saved it. That the good work done by the Eepablican party is better than Democratic promises of refo m. Ohio has done well, but Pennsylvania can and will do better. Now for 100,000 majority in our own great Commonwealth. Let Pennsylvania rind her loins, bend all her energies, and swinging forward with a cheer, take her place on the right of the columns of the Union. Let her do this, and she leids in the Presidential campaign impending.

FATAL RESULT OF A BAD POLICY.

FATAL RISSULT OF A BAD POLICY.

From The Albany Argus (lova.)

The Democrata of the State announced beter hand that they did not desire a victory unless it was
footed distinctively on the financial issue. Senator
Thurman was scandalously abused for weeks before he
took the stump; he was stupoily assailed, after he had
overstepped the bounds of consistency in order to placate
his chemies, and he was finally driven from any active
participation in the canvass, by scurrificus abuse. The
result of this injudicious policy is before the country.
The Republicans have maintained their lines infact. The
Democratic policy has failed. The managers in that State
have fished for an initation Republican vote, toiling all
night and catching nothing—or, if they made any gains
in that direction, they have been connerbalanced by the
loss of hard-money Democrats, who have been fairly
driven from the party, not only by an unvise platform,
but by scorafial rejection of their aid gad cooperation, unless given at the sacrifics of their principles.

NOTHING DECIDED BY THE RESULT. NOTHING DECIDED BY THE RESULT.

not to be dragged at the chariet wheels of the money-kings who have purchased success for the Republican fleket in Ohio. To the front, Democrats of the Keystone

ALI/8 WELL.

Prom The Previdence Journal (Rep.)

All's well. In the first great struggle at the polls between the inflationists and rag-money Democrats, and the Republicans and friends of an honest currency, and the danger which threatened the business, the prosperity, the honer of the country, is in one glorious day averted, we trust forever.

MR. SCHURZ ENTITLED TO THE MOST CREDIT.

MR. SCHURZ ENTITLED TO THE MOST CREDIT.

Ohio has been carried against the inflationists. The result is cause for profound rejoicing. The
train of evils that might and certainly would have followed a triumph of the rag-money party could not be
contemplated without the gravest anxlety, especially by
those who, being on the spot, know something of the
inner counsels of that party, and of what reckless and
unserupulous material it was composed. While the campaign were the appearance of a great argumentive strusgle, the debate had but one side in which there was any
show of a reasonable regard for facts, without which
there is no such thing as argument. We doubless ow
the victory to the real power of public discussion of the
currency question by a few honest and well-informed
speakers, and to Mr. Schurz more than to any one cise.
It is not the first time, as Schutors Morton and Sherman is not the first time, as Senators Morton and Shi low, that repudintion and inflation have been aten by such discussion, but we must not decrive beaten by such discussion, but we must not accepted as elves that it has now been done once for all. The closeness of the vote in Ohio, and the fact that the German voters alone probably prevented the defeat of the hardmoney party, tell a very plain tale as to the condition of the popular mind, not only in Ohio, but classifier its abroad; by no means let him yet be recalled.

THE EFFECT UPON NEW-YORK.

The schoolmaster is abroad; by no means let him yet be recalled.

THE EFFECT UPON NEW-YORK.

From The Escheater Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.)
The influence of the tidal wave will be everywhere calutary. The Pennsylvania Republicans will meet the same foc on the same platform, and we trust, inspired by the success of the party in Ohio, they will win as signal and us salutary a victory. It will also micken the energies of the party in New-York State, and stimulate the people to a more active interest in the great question of finance, and inspire them with even greater confidence than ever in the solid integrity and singular honesty of the Republican party—the party of true progress and reform the land over. If this shall be the result of the victory in Ohio, great will be toe slory thereof, and, "prepared to move immediately upon the works of the enemy," we may anticipate a magnificent triumph in the Empire State.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS NOT DISCOURAGED.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS NOT DISCOURAGED.

From The Pittsburgh Post (Dem.)

Here in Pennsylvania we do not feel discouraged. We feel assured that Pershinz will sweep to State in spite of a reverse in Ohio, gained as it was be the expenditure of \$1,000,000, the based lying, and the importation of alice voters. We still carry aloft the learner of anti-contraction and anti-monopoly, and will these mottoes inscribed upon our banners we will surely win.

THE MORAL OF IT. The Point The Polisburgh Chronicle (Rep.)

The moral is plain. We must achieve inflexibly to the speels standard, and we must discharge our obligations. Although there must be no enforced resumption, actiner must there be so much as a possibility of floundering in financial seas created by inflationists. In short, instead of doctoring ourselves with financial nestrums ad infinitum, we must permit our currency to take care of itself.

take care of itself.

THE WARD WILL CASE.

EFFECT OF A MEDIUM'S ADVICE. DISTORY OF THE WARD FAMILY-GREAT WEALTH OF THE DECEASED—THE DIVISION OF THE PROPERTY -ADVICE SOUGHT OF MEDIUMS. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Detroit, Oct. 12 .- A summary of the testi-

mony taken in the celebrated Ward will case now on trial in this city has already been published in The Thibene, but there still remain to be stated some interesting facts about his family and the part that mediums took in the making of his will. Eber B. Ward dropped dead of apoplexy in one of the principal streets of this city on the morning of Jan. 2, 1875. He was 63 ears old, and had suffered two apoplectic attacks before, but was to all appearance hale and strong. He was beyond all comparison the foremost business man in the State of Michigan, and one of the most active and prominent in the whole North-West. Born in poverty, he accumulate i a vast estate. The inventory of his estate amounts to \$5,335,000. He had seven children by his first wife, five of whom are now living. One of his children, a son, was killed by the young brother whom the son had seduced. Another son died from an overdose of isadanum, taken either with the intention of snielde or to recover from the effects of drunkenness. Of the five children who are living, the oldest, Henry, is insane, and the oldest girl, Elizabeth, is an imbecile. In 1869, after a married life of more than 30 years, Mr. Ward was divorced from his first wife. Mrs. Ward was nominally the complainant. Her husband made no defense. The charge was adultery. Within three months after the divorce was granted, Mr. Ward married his account wife. Miss Kate L Lyon, who had been an inmate of his family when the divorce proceedings were egun. She formerly lived in Ashtabula County, Ohio. Less thon a year afterward the divorced wife died. By the second wife Mr. Ward had two children, who are still infants Mr. Ward made several drafts of wills, but there is no question but that the one now in court, which bears date March 12, 1874, is his last one. It is long, but its most important provisions can be briefly given. It bequeaths to the present Mrs. Ward and her children all the lands, buildings, and other property in Mason and adjoining counties (variously estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 in value), "absolutely in fee, and clear of her children and trustee of their property until they are 25 years old. After making a number of minor bequests amounting to between \$100,000 and \$200,000, it breets that the remainder of the property shall be con verted by the executors into interest-bearing securities, the income of which shall be divided into six equal shares plaintiffs a verdict. In the evidence of the plaintiffs it and given to the five children of the first wife, and to his ity. A codicil to the will, how ver, dated August 25, 1874, materially modifies the last provision. It directs that the executors shall pay to the five children of the stronger the stock ran up to 230, and the plaintiffs gave first wife a sum not exceeding \$200 a month out of the | notice to the defendants that they could not borrow the estate, and shall not in any case anticipate a payment. Margaret Fox Kane, the youngest of the Fox of "Rochester knockings" celebrity, and the wife of the

famous Aretle explorer, Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, famous Arctic explorer, Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, testified that she was frequently consulted by Capt. Ward about his will, and that different sorints struggled for the possession of her, the spirit of the first Mrs. Ward advising an equal distribution of the property, and the spirits of the father and cousin of the present Mrs. Ward predicting that all of the children by the first wife but two would become insene, and advising a will similar to that made. The following is the paper purporting to be the communication from these two spirits. The words in brackets were from the first wife, 'Polly,' who, as Mrs. Kane testifies, interrupted the others, seized her hand, and wrote for a few moments, until the others regained possession of her:

All of Polly's children will become insane except Milton and Mary and they will squander all that is given to them. Polly's children should have trustees the croperty be held by them

mether.

Among the other mediums called were Namy Cartwright, who testified to having evoked the spirit of exsenator Howard soon after his death, with whom Capt. Ward shook hands in empty air, exclaiming, "God bless you, my old friend Howard." Still another was Henry Shade, a medium from New-York, whota Capt. Ward consulted about his will. Mr. Shade said he received the following advice for Mr. Ward from the spirits:

There is hereditary insanity in your family. Some are inspane and others will be. We consider them incompetent to do hasiness or to take care of the means. If you will anything to your children, the it up in such a shape that they cannot segminder it or bandle it. Your wife is capable of protecting hers and her children, have confidence in her. She would do well to handle the lands are the saw-mills. She can take care of that projectly and do well with it. As for the toys, as we said sefore, they are incompetent to protect their interests. There was a vast mass of this testimony, indicating Capt. Ward's belief in spiritualism and the connection of his conversation with mediums and the making of the will.

his conversation with mediums and the making of the will.

The proponents of the will are now producing evidence in its support. This is mainly contined to the general assertion of Capt. Ward's soundness of mind. Scores of leading citizens testify to his extraordinary strength of intellect. Evidence has also been broughly in to show that, though a spiritualist, Capt. Ward did not believe all that the mediums fold him. The testimony for the will will probably take up the remainder of the present week, and the arguments of counsel at least a week longer, so that a fortnight will pass before the case goes to the jury.

IN SPITE OF THE BLOODY SHIRT.

Everything points now to a cotton crop of some four and a half militon bales, the largest ever raised; and when we reflect upon the anneying circumstances which have surrounded its planting and cultivation, we cannot but feel that the croakers and cynles who are always predicting cvil to our country know little about her resources or espaisilities. At the North we are necusioned to interruptions of industrial or agricultural operations from strikes, lock-outs, and other difficulties between employers and employed, but we can probably form from these but a slight estimate of the embarrassment attending the production of a large cotton crop, while the wholesale shaughter of the laboring population by their employers is going on. In Alabama, Missisappi, Louisiana, deorgia, and most of fice other cotton States, the brutal and ignorant whites have been chiefly occupied during the most critical periods of the past cotton year in hunting down and massacring the fauthrial blacks. Congressional Committees have found the soil of the South strawn with corpses, and NOTHING DECIDED BY THE RESULT.

From The Harrishnary Intrict (Den.)

The maladministration of the Government by the Grant regime was stadiously kept out of the canvas and nothing was really decided by the election, for the Republicans did not generally advocate a return to specie payments, but merely professed to be opposed to inflation, while the Democrate generally opposed to inflation, while the Democrate generally opposed contraction and inflation alike. The Democrate of Pennsylvania will profit by this result. They will press home upon their Republican adversaries the issues presented in the record of the National and State administrations and misst that they shall be most. The great State of Pennsylvania is

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. IN COURT. MOTIONS TO BE RELEASED FROM THE ORDERS OF ARREST-MESSES, ROEBLING, PLAINTIFFS, ASK FOR TIME TO GET AN APPIDAVIT PROM LON-DON - JUDGE LAWRENCE RESERVES HIS DE-CISION.

THE COURTS.

The motions of the members of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. to be released from the orders of arrest granted against them in two sults-one by Washngton A. Rochling and his partners for giving a bill of exchange when they were, as claimed by plaintiffs, really insolvent, and the other by Ferdmand Delvay Longehamp on a bill of exchange for 3,000 france, claimed to have been given under similar circumstances were to have been heard vesterday before Judge Law rence in Supreme Court, Chambers. The counsel for the Rochlings-theirs being the more important case-asked that the matter be adjourned until they could procure an affidavit from London. He insisted that the defendants had not answered the main allegation, that they knew themselves to be insolvent when they gave the bill of exfact, that when this draft was granted the defendants ract, that when this draft was granted the defendants had \$20,000 on deposit with the Union Bank of London. This new fact the plaintiffs had the right to meet. There could be no hardship, as the defendants were not insprisoned, but on buil.

Mr. Larrocque, counsel for the defendants, answered that the reputation of the firm still remained in fall while this order stood, and he knew that this order of arrest was being used against the credit of the members of the firm.

Judge Lawrence said that he had never heard of a case Judge Lawrence and that he had never heard of a case where, when the person arrested moved promptly for his release, any such delay was granted; but as the samelaw must be meted out to all, rich or peer, he would take time to examine whether any such postponement had ever been previously allowed, and adjourn the motion for that purpose to Monday.

The other case was then adjourned by consent to Wednesday next.

JUDGES DENOUNCED IN COURT. In the suit of Heatherton against Hastings.

in which the plumbing work done in the new Post-Office building is brought up, as already reported in The TRIBUNE, and in which the Supreme Court has appointed a Receiver, an application was made yesterday by S. G. Courtney, counsel for the plaintiff, to Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court Chambers for an allowance. He asked hat the Receiver pay him \$300 counsel fee pending the litigation, and Ira Shafer, the counsel for the defendant, \$200. Mr. Shafer opposed any such allowance recalled to the Court that in a somewhat shallar matter where Judge Barnard had made an allowance to counsel, including himself, that allowance had been made the subject of litigation, in the course of which the General Term took occasion to severely criticies himself and others. "In the event of this money which the General Term took occasion to severely criticies immed and others. "In the event of this meney being paid me," he added, "judging from the past, if you should be run down, an action may be brought against me charging fraud, and another opportunity may be given Justice Davis—whom I regard as a perfectly infamous judge—and his sesociate, Justice Davies—whom I regard as a mere spaniel in the bands of Justice Davis—acan to criticise me. I refuse to run this risk. I refuse to take a cent myself, and I deny your Honor's jurisdiction to award either of as anything at this stage."

REUTAL ASSAULT WHICH PROVED FATAL George Washington and John Sewell, two slored men of intelligent appearance, were placed on rial before Judge Barrett in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, for the murder of John Coulan. The evidence stated that Coulan, an elderly man, was in the courtyard at No. 57 Thompson-st., very much intoxicated Washington pushed him down some steps, and he fell into the basement. Afterward he got up into the court-yard again, and Sewell threw a chair at him, kteked him, and struck him with a shovel. Conlan died shortly afterward. The evidence failed to died shortly afterward. The evidence failed to connect George Washington with any serious higher to Conlon, and the evidence against Sewell was that he had behaved brutally to a drunken man, without any personal feeling against him. Judge Barrett directed a verdick of acquittal for George Washington, and charged the jury substantially that Sewell was guiltreed a brutal assault without any apparent intent to kill, and it was for the jury to decide what degree of manslanghter he was guiltry of. The jury found Washington not guilty, and Sewell emity of manslanghter in the fourth degree. Judge Barrett, in passing sentence, said that the brutality of the assault was such as to require the full purishment for verys in State Pelson.

ANXIOUS TO GO BEFORE THE GRAND JURY The suit of Henry E. Fletcher against Charles H. Clark and others, on trial before Judge Van Vorst in the Supreme Court, Special Term, reported in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, was closed yesterday, the Court reserving its decision. The suit is for foreclosure, in which the defendant's counsel swears that he disclosed to plaintif's counsel before he bought the mortgage that it was without consideration, and his purchase would be a usurious one, and his own certificate that it was not usu-

usurious one, and his own certificate that it was not usurious was false. The defendant's counsel denies that such communications were made to him. At the close of the testimory both counsel united in asking that the testimony be sent to the General Term of the Supreme Court and to the District Attorney for action.

Judge Van Vorst said he should take such action as seemed to him right. While for the purposes of the action he must see whether the certificate was a cover for a usurious load, the evidence in certain aspects disclosed the grave-sit questions, involving, perhaps, perhaps. There was one feature in any aspect which required attention—that lawyers should be involved in such transactions. Decision reserved.

A RESULT OF THE NORTH-WESTERN CORNER. In the suit of George W. Cecil and others neminst George A. Richardson, tried in the Superior Court before Judge Sedgwick, the jury yesterday gave the her Emily Ward, an aged malden lady living in this ern railroad stock they had sold "short" for defendant stock at all, and must buy. The plaintin's claimed that the decendant then sutherness them to buy in the stock, and that they beautit it in at 150, the less being over \$20,000, from which is to be deducted the amount over \$20,000, from which is to be deducted the amount realized on margins, reducing the original claim to about \$16,000. The defendant claimed that the margin esiled for was only \$5,000 and that the plaintiffs could have borrowed the stock. The jury found for the plaintiffs, interest swedling the versilet to \$20,082. Joseph White, head for plaintiffs: Milier, Peet, a topdyde for defendant

THE NOE AND O'BALDWIN MURDERS.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted John which caused his death, and for robbing him in taking his watch and chain.

The Grand Jary also indicted Michael Finnell for mur-dering Edward O'Baidwin, the "Irish Ginut." by shoot-ing him with a pistol, at No. 141 Greenwich-st., on Sept. 20, 1875. It is probable that both Dolan and Finnell will

CIVIL NOTES.

The contest over the will of Patrick Burke. a prominent citizen of the Thirteenth Ward for several years, was resumed in the Surregate's Court yesterday. By the terms of the will the widow receives a life estate by the terms of the will the widow receives a life estate in all the testator's property, and after her death it is directed to be divided equally between two of the testator's children. There were six children altogother and three of them contest the validity of the will, alleging undue influence, frand, and incapacity. The testimony of the subscribing witnesses was concluded yesterday. James F. Swanton appeared for proponents, Fanagan & Bright for contestants.

The suit of Bates agt. McGowan was tried esterday before Judge Van Vorst in Supreme Court. Special Term. In a previous partition suit the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company had been made trustee under a provision in a will leaving property to be sold in a cerprovision in a will leaving property to be sold in a cer-tain contingency for the children of a Mr. Voorhees. The only question in the suit was whether or not the Trust Company bad the power to carry out this trust. Since the question was ruised by this suit a law has been passed empowering the Trust Company to accept trusts. All parties to the suit expressed a wish that the trust should be continued in the Company. Decision reserved.

DECISIONS-OCT. 15

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Lawrence,—Kingeland agt, Kingsland.—Motion papers have not been handed in memorandum. Matter of Joachensen.—I do not find the consent referred to in order. Vose agt. Cowdrey—Allowance of \$500 granted to plaintiff. Patrick agt. Leinish.—Motion denied without coats; memorandum. Wheeler agt. Remarked on Jerials. Reliable agt. Leinish.—Motion denied without coats; memorandum. Wheeler agt. Remarked.—Falishee agt. Hannoon.—Motion granted, 36 Priday. Rylands agt. Schullon.—Granted. McVey agt. Cantrell.—Motion denied, \$10 costs. Lee agt. Indico. —Memorandum. Malone agt. Birthe. Motion land over until the 19th inst., if it is not adjusted by that time is stall croter a reference. Kneeland agt. The Burlington and Cedar Ravids Railroad Company; memorandum for coursed.—Muller agt. Jacoby.—Motion granted on condition that the defendant pays cost of motion, that the commission be returned within 12 days, and that the stay shall not extend boyond that date. May agt. Decker.—Motion denied without costs but with leave to renew on further affidavit if a advised; memorandum. Chayton agt. Chayton.—Further proof of the identity of the defendant wanted. I wish to near counsel; the proposed decree is drawn as if granted on a contreted motion, and there has been no hearing. Bailar act. Smith.—Motion to runish for contempt granted, memorandum. Pirst Na Jenal Bank of Tarrytown agt. Poter.—Ander submitted by Sheriff'a counsel shoul; he granted; but counsel will be heard if they desire it; memorandum. Master of the Contract of the Contr Supreme Court-Chambers-By Judge Lawrence .-

Superior Court—Special Term—By Judge Curtis— Haines agt, Markham.—Motion to vacate order of arrest de-nied with costs. Lord et al. agt, Robertson.—Judgment and execution vacated for irregularity. Matter of Buddenatck, deed. Vorst.—Hegeman et al. act Controll.—310